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PINK. *n. f.* [*pince*, Fr. from *pink*, Dutch, an eye; whence the French word *œillet*.]
 1. A small fragrant flower of the gilliflower kind.
 In May and June come *pinks* of all sorts; especially the bluish *pink*. *Bacon's Essays*.
 2. An eye; commonly a small eye: as, *pink-eyed*.
 Come, thou monarch of the vine,
 Plump Bacchus, with *pink* eyes,
 In thy vats our cares be drown'd. *Shakespeare*.
 3. Any thing supremely excellent. I know not whether from the flower or the eye, or a corruption of *pinacle*.
 I am the very *pink* of courtesy. *Shakespeare, Rom. and Jul.*
 4. A colour used by painters.
Pink is very susceptible of the other colours by the mixture; if you mix brown-red with it, you will make it a very earthy colour. *Dryden's Dufresnoy*.
 5. [*Pingue*, Fr.] A kind of heavy narrow-berthed ship.
 This *pink* is one of Cupid's carriers;
 Give fire, he is my prize. *Shakespeare, Merry Wives of Windsor*.
 6. A fish; the minnow.
TO PINK. *v. a.* [from *pink*, Dutch, an eye.] To work in oylet holes; to pierce in small holes.
 A haberdasher's wife of small wit rail'd upon me, till her *pink'd* porringer fell off her head. *Shakespeare, Henry VIII.*
 The sea-hedgehog is enclosed in a round shell, handiely wrought and *pink'd*. *Carew's Survey of Cornwall*.
 Happy the climate, where the beau
 Wears the same suit for use and show;
 And at a small expence your wife,
 If once well *pink'd*, is cloth'd for life. *Prior*.
TO PINK. *v. n.* [*pincken*, Dutch; from the noun.] To wink with the eyes.
 A hungry fox lay winking and *pincking*, as if he had fore eyes. *L'Estrange's Fables*.
PINKMAKER. *n. f.* [*pin* and *make*.] He who makes pins.
PINNACE. *n. f.* [*pinasse*, Fr. *pinaccia*, Italian; *pinaca*, Span.] A boat belonging to a ship of war. It seems formerly to have signified rather a small sloop or bark attending a larger ship.
 Whist our *pinna* anchors in the downs,
 Here shall they make their ransom on the land. *Shakespeare*.
 For fear of the Turks great fleet, he came by night in a small *pinna* to the Rhodes. *Kneller's Hist. of the Turks*.
 I sent a *pinna* or post of advice, to make a discovery of the coast, before I adventured my greater ship. *Spelman*.
 Thus to ballast love,
 I saw I had love's *pinna* overfraught. *Donne*.
 I discharged a bark, taken by one of my *pinna*s, coming from cape Blanch. *Raleigh's Apology*.
 A *pinna* anchors in a craggy bay.
 Swift as a swallow sweeps the liquid way,
 The winged *pinna* shot along the sea. *Pope*.
PINNACLE. *n. f.* [*pinacle*, Fr. *pinna*, Lat.]
 1. A turret or elevation above the rest of the building.
 My letting some men go up to the *pinna* of the temple, was a temptation to them to cast me down headlong. *K. Char.*
 He who desires only heaven, laughs at that enchantment, which engages men to climb a tottering *pinna*, where the standing is uneasy, and the fall deadly. *Decay of Piety*.
 He took up ship-money where Noy left it, and, being a judge, carried it up to that *pinna*, from whence he almost broke his neck. *Clarendon*.
 Some metropolis
 With glist'ring spires and *pinna*s adorn'd. *Milton*.
 2. A high spiring point.
 The slippery tops of human state,
 The gilded *pinna*s of fate. *Cowley*.
PINNER. *n. f.* [from *pinna* or *pinion*.]
 1. The lappet of a head which flies loose.
 Her goodly countenance I've seen,
 Set off with kerchief starch'd, and *pinners* clean. *Gay*.
 An antiquary will scorn to mention a *pinner* or a night-rail, but will talk on the vitta. *Addison on Ancient Medals*.
 2. A pinmaker. *Ainsworth*.
PINNOC. *n. f.* The tom-tit. *Ainsworth*.
PINT. *n. f.* [*pinz*, Sax. *pinte*, Fr. *pinta*, low Lat.] Half a quart; in medicine, twelve ounces; a liquid measure.
 Well, you'll not believe me generous, till I crack half a *pint* with you at my own charges. *Dryden*.
PINULES. *n. f.* In astronomy, the sights of an astrolabe. *Dict.*
PIONEER. *n. f.* [*pionier*, from *pion*, obsolete Fr. *pion*, according to Scaliger, comes from *pes* for *pedis*, a foot soldier, who was formerly employed in digging for the army. A *pioneer* is in Dutch, *spagener*, from *spage*, a spade; whence *Junius* calls *pioneer*.] One whose business is to level the road, throw up works, or sink mines in military operations.
 Well said, old mole, can't work i' th' ground so fast?
 A worthy *pioneer*? *Shakespeare's Hamlet*.
 Three try new experiments, such as themselves think good; and we call *pioneers* or miners. *Bacon*.
 His *pioneers*
 Even the paths, and make the highways plain. *Fairfax*.

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Of labouring *pioneers*
 A multitude with spades and axes arm'd,
 To lay hills plain, fell woods or vallies fill. *Milton*.
 The Romans, after the death of Tiberius, sent thither an army of *pioneers* to demolish the buildings, and deface the beauties of the island. *Addison's Remarks on Italy*.
PIONING. *n. f.* Works of *pioneers*.
PIONY. *n. f.* [*pœonia*, Lat.] A large flower. See *PEONY*.
PIOUS. *adj.* [*pious*, Lat. *pious*, Fr.]
 1. Careful of the duties owed by created beings to God; godly; religious; such as is due to sacred things.
 Pious awe that fear'd to have offended. *Milton*.
 2. Careful of the duties of near relation.
 As he is not called a just father, that educates his children well, but *pious*; so that prince, who defends and well rules his people, is religious. *Taylor's Rule of Living Holy*.
 Where was the martial brother's *pious* care?
 Condemn'd perhaps some foreign shore to tread. *Pope*.
 3. Practised under the appearance of religion.
 I shall never gratify spightfulness with any sinister thoughts of all whom *pious* frauds have seduced. *King Charles*.
PIOUSLY. *adv.* [from *pious*.] In a *pious* manner; religiously; with regard; such as is due to sacred things.
 The prime act and evidence of the christian hope is, to set industriously and *piously* to the performance of that condition, on which the promise is made. *Hammond*.
 See lion-hearted Richard, with his force
 Drawn from the North, to jury's hollow'd plains;
 Piously valiant. *Phillips*.
 This martial present *piously* design'd,
 The loyal city give their best-lov'd king. *Dryden*.
 Let freedom never perish in your hands!
 But *piously* transmit it to your children. *Addison's Cato*.
PIR. *n. f.* [*pippe*, Dutch; *pepie*, Fr. deduced by Skinner from *pituita*; but probably coming from *pipio* or *pipilo*, on account of the complaining cry.]
 1. A defluxion with which fowls are troubled; a horny pellicle that grows on the tip of their tongues.
 When murrain reigns in hogs or sheep,
 And chickens languish of the *pip*. *Hudibras*.
 A spiteful vexatious giply died of the *pip*. *L'Estrange*.
 2. A spot on the cards. I know not from what original, unless from *piet*, painting; in the country, the pictured or court cards are called *piets*.
 When our women fill their imaginations with *pip* and counters, I cannot wonder at a new-born child, that was marked with the five of clubs. *Addison's Guardian*.
TO PIR. *v. a.* [*pipio*, Lat.] To chirp or cry as a bird.
 It is no unrequit thing to hear the chick *pip* and cry in the egg, before the shell be broken. *Boyle*.
PIPE. *n. f.* [*pip*, Welsh; *pipe*, Saxon.]
 1. Any long hollow body; a tube.
 The veins unfill'd, our blood is cold, and then
 We powt upon the morning, are unapt
 To give or to forgive; but when we've stuff'd
 These *pipes*, and these conveyances of blood
 With wine and feedings, we have suppler souls. *Shakespeare*.
 The part of the *pipe*, which was lowermost, will become higher; so that water ascends by descending. *Wilkins*.
 It has many springs breaking out of the sides of the hills, and vast quantities of wood to make *pipes* of. *Addison*.
 An animal, the nearer it is to its original, the more *pipes* it hath, and as it advanceth in age, still fewer. *Arbutnot*.
 2. A tube of clay through which the fume of tobacco is drawn into the mouth.
 Try the taking of fumes by *pipes*, as in tobacco and other things, to dry and comfort. *Bacon's Natural History*.
 His ancient *pipe* in table dy'd,
 And half unmoak'd lay by his side. *Swift*.
 My husband's a sot,
 With his *pipe* and his pot. *Swift*.
 3. An instrument of hand music.
 I have known, when there was no musick with him but the drum and the fife, and now had he rather hear the taber and the *pipe*. *Shakespeare*.
 The solemn *pipe* and dulcimer.
 The shrill found of a small rural *pipe*,
 Was entertainment for the infant stage.
 There is no reason, why the found of a *pipe* should leave traces in their brains. *Locke*.
 4. The organs of voice and respiration; as, the wind-*pipe*.
 The exercise of singing openeth the breast and *pipe*. *Penn*.
 5. The key of the voice.
 My throat of war be turn'd,
 Which quired with my drum, into a *pipe*. *Shakespeare, Coriolanus*.
 Small as an eunuch.
 6. An office of the exchequer.
 That office of her majesty's exchequer, we, by a metaphor, call the *pipe*, because the whole receipt is finally conveyed into it by the means of divers small *pipes* or quills, as water into a cistern. *Bacon*.
 7. [*Pip*,

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7. [*Piep*, Dutch; *pipe*, Fr.] A liquid measure containing two hogheads.
 I think I shall drink in *pipe* wine with Falstaff; I'll make him dance. *Shakespeare, Merry Wives of Windsor*.
TO PIPE. *v. n.* [from the noun.]
 1. To play on the pipe.
 Merry Michael the Cornish poet *pip'd* thus upon his oaten pipe for merry England. *Campden's Remains*.
 We have *pip'd* unto you, and you have not danced. *Dryden*.
 In fingings, as in *pipings*, you excel.
 Gaming goats, and fleecy flocks,
 And lowing herds, and *pipings* fwains,
 Come dancing to me. *Swift*.
 2. To have a shrill found.
 His big manly voice,
 Turning again toward childish treble, *pip'd*
 And whistles in his found. *Shakespeare, As You like it*.
PIPER. *n. f.* [from *pipe*.] One who plays on the pipe.
 Pipers and trumpeters shall be heard no more in thee. *Rev.*
PIPETREE. *n. f.* The lilac tree.
PIPING. *adj.* [from *pipe*.] This word is only used in low language.
 1. Weak; feeble; sickly: from the weak voice of the flick.
 I, in this weak *piping* time of peace,
 Have no delight to pass away the time,
 Unless to spy my shadow in the fun. *Shakespeare*.
 2. Hot; boiling: from the found of any thing that boils.
PIPKIN. *n. f.* [diminutive of *pipe*, a large vessel.] A small earthen boiler.
 A *pipkin* there like Homer's tripod walks.
 Some officer might give content
 To a large cover'd *pipkin* in his tent. *King*.
PIPPIN. *n. f.* [*puppynge*, Dutch. *Skinner*.] A sharp apple.
 Pippins take their name from the small spots or pips that usually appear on the sides of them: some are called stone pippins from their obdurateness; some Kentish pippins, because they agree well with that soil; others French pippins, having their original from France, which is the best bearer of any of these pippins; the Holland pippin and the russet pippin, from its russet hue; but such as are distinguished by the names of grey and white pippins are of equal goodness: they are generally a very pleasant fruit and of good juice, but slender bearers.
 You shall see mine orchard, where, in an arbour, we will eat a last year's *pippin* of my own grafting. *Shakespeare*.
 At supper entertain yourself with a *pippin* roasted. *Harvey*.
 The story of the *pippin*-woman, I look upon as fabulous. *Addison's Spectator*, N° 247.
 His foaming tusks let some large *pippin* grace,
 Or midst those thund'ring spears an orange place. *King*.
 This *pippin* shall another trial make;
 See from the core two kernels brown I take. *Gay*.
PIQUANT. *adj.* [*piquant*, French.]
 1. Pricking; piercing; stimulating.
 There are vast mountains of a transparent rock extremely solid, and as *piquant* to the tongue as salt. *Addison on Italy*.
 2. Sharp; tart; pungent; severe.
 Some think their wits asleep, except they dart out somewhat that is *piquant*, and to the quick: that is a vein that would be bridled; and men ought to find the difference between faltness and bitterness. *Bacon's Essays*.
 Men make their ralleries as *piquant* as they can to wound the deeper. *Government of the Tongue*.
PIQUANCY. *n. f.* [from *piquant*.] Sharpness; tartness.
PIQUANTLY. *adv.* [from *piquant*.] Sharply; tartly.
 A small mistake may leave upon the mind the lasting memory of having been *piquantly* though wittily taunted. *Locke*.
PIQUE. *n. f.* [*pique*, French.]
 1. An ill will; an offence taken; petty malevolence.
 He had never any the least *pique*, difference or jealousy with the king his father. *Bacon's Henry VIII.*
 Men take up *piques* and displeasures at others, and then every opinion of the disliked person must partake of his fate. *Decay of Piety*.
 Out of a personal *pique* to those in service, he stands as a looker-on, when the government is attacked. *Addison*.
 2. A strong passion.
 Though he have the *pique*, and long,
 'Tis still for something in the wrong;
 As women long, when they're with child,
 For things extravagant and wild. *Hudibras*, p. iii.
 3. Point; nicety; punctilio.
 Add long prescription of establish'd laws,
 And *pique* of honour to maintain a cause,
 And shame of change. *Dryden*.
TO PIQUE. *v. a.* [*piquer*, Fr.]
 1. To touch with envy or virulence; to put into fret.
 Piqu'd by Protogenes's fame,
 From Co to Rhodes Apelles came
 To see a rival and a friend,
 Prepar'd to censure or commend. *Prior*.

P I S

The lady was *piqued* by her indifference, and began to mention going away. *Female Quixote*.
 2. To offend; to irritate.
 Why *pique* all mortals, that affect a name? *Pope*.
 A fool to pleasure, yet a slave to fame!
 3. [With the reciprocal pronoun.] To value; to fix reputation as on a point. [*je pique*, French.]
 Children, having made it easy to part with what they have, may *pique themselves* in being kind. *Locke*.
 Men apply themselves to two or three foreign, dead, and which are called the learned, languages; and *pique themselves* upon their skill in them. *Locke on Education*.
TO PIQUEER. See *PICKEER*.
PIQUEER. *n. f.* A robber; a plunderer. Rather *pickeer*.
 When the guardian professed to engage in faction, the word was given, that the guardian would soon be seconded by some other *piqueers* from the same camp. *Swift*.
PIQUET. *n. f.* [*piquet*, Fr.] A game at cards.
 She commonly went up at ten,
 Unless *piquet* was in the way. *Prior*.
 Instead of entertaining themselves at ombre or *piquet*, they would writle and pitch the bar. *Spectator*.
PIRACY. *n. f.* [*piracalia*; *piratica*, Lat. *piraterie*, Fr. from *pirate*.] The act or practice of robbing on the sea.
 Our gallants, in their fresh gale of fortune, began to skim the seas with their *piracies*. *Carew's Survey of Cornwall*.
 Now shall the ocean, as thy Thames, be free,
 From both those fates of storms and *piracy*. *Waller*.
 Fame swifter than your winged navy flies,
 Sounding your name, and telling dreadful news
 To all that *piracy* and rapine use. *Waller*.
 His pretence for making war upon his neighbours was their *piracies*; though he practised the same trade. *Arbutnot*.
PIRATE. *n. f.* [*παιρατής*; *pirata*, Lat. *pirate*, Fr.]
 1. A sea-robber.
 Wrangling *pirates* that fall out
 In sharing that which you have pill'd from me. *Shakespeare*.
 Pirates all nations are to prosecute, not so much in the right of their own fears, as upon the band of human society. *Bacon*.
 Relate, if business or the thirst of gain
 Engage your journey o'er the pathless main,
 Where savage *pirates* seek through seas unknown
 The lives of others, vent'rous of their own. *Pope*.
 2. Any robber; particularly a bookfeller who seizes the copies of other men.
TO PIRATE. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To rob by sea.
 When they were a little got out of their former condition, they robbed at land and *pirated* by sea. *Arbutnot*.
 Nabis possessed himself of the coast near to Sparta, and there *pirated* outrageously upon all the Peloponnesian trade. *Arbutnot on Coins*.
TO PIRATE. *v. a.* [*pirater*, Fr.] To take by robbery.
 They publicly advertised, they would *pirate* his edition. *Pope*.
PIRATICAL. *adj.* [*piraticus*, Lat. from *pirate*.] Predatory; robbing; consisting in robbery.
 Having gotten together ships and barks, fell to a kind of *piratical* trade, robbing, spoiling and taking prisoners the ships of all nations. *Bacon's Henry VII.*
 The errors of the press were multiplied by *piratical* printers; to not one of whom I ever gave any other encouragement, than that of not prosecuting them. *Pope*.
PISCATION. *n. f.* [*piscatio*, Lat.] The act or practice of fishing.
 There are extant four books of cynegeticks, or venation; five of halieuticks, or *piscation*, commented by Ritterhusius. *Brown's Vulgar Errors*.
PISCARY. *n. f.* A privilege of fishing. *Dict.*
PISCATORY. *adj.* [*piscatorius*, Lat.] Relating to fishes.
 On this monument is represented, in bas-relief, Neptune among the satyrs, to shew that this poet was the inventor of *piscatory* eclogues. *Addison's Remarks on Italy*.
PISCIVOROUS. *adj.* [*piscis* and *voro*.] Filheating; living on fish.
 In birds that are not carnivorous, the meat is swallowed into the crop or into a kind of antestomach, observed in *piscivorous* birds, where it is moistened and mollified by some proper juice. *Ray on the Creation*.
PISH. *interj.* A contemptuous exclamation. This is sometimes spoken and written *pshev*. I know not their etymology, and imagine them formed by chance.
 There was never yet philosopher
 That could endure the toothach patiently;
 However they have writ,
 And made a *pish* at chance or sufferance. *Shakespeare*.
 She frowned and cried *pish*, when I said a thing that I stole. *Spectator*, N° 268.
TO PISH. *v. n.* [from the interjection.] To express contempt.
 He turn'd over your Homer, shook his head, and *pish'd* at every line of it. *Pope*.